

FULL TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS ON INDUSTRIAL SITUATION HARDING CALLS FOR U. S. COAL AGENCY AND REAL POWER FOR RAILWAY BOARD

To-Night's Weather—PROBABLE THUNDERSTORMS.

To-Morrow's Weather—FAIR; COOLER.

THE WALL STREET
EVENING FINAL
WORLD EDITION

The Evening World.

WALL STREET THE
FINAL EVENING
EDITION WORLD

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GIBERSON MURDER TO BE RE-ENACTED AT SCENE OF CRIME

Doubt Athletic Woman Could
Have Been Bound as
Husband Slept.

DEFENSE CLAIMS FEUD.

Man Was Slain in Quarrel
With Bootlegging Ring, Is
Contention.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent
of The Evening World.)

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Aug. 18.—

The murder of William Giberson, as told to the police by his wife, Ida, now in jail charged with the crime, will be re-enacted in every detail in the Giberson home to-day by the investigators. Mrs. Giberson will not be present. The authorities say they are unable to believe how Mrs. Giberson, a strong, athletic woman, could have been bound and gagged by two robbers, as she relates, while her husband slept peacefully ten feet away. It has been ascertained that the man was murdered in his sleep.

The defense started a backfire to-day to counteract the claim of the State. It has employed detectives with a blanket order to "get the two men who killed and robbed Giberson and bound and gagged his wife." William H. Jeffrey, attorney for the accused woman, said the progress of his investigators had already been so satisfactory he saw an excellent chance of being able to prove Mrs. Giberson's story that the murder was committed by two robbers.

It was intimated that the defense hopes to show that Giberson was slain as a result of differences with a gambling and bootlegging ring. In fact it was stated that the defense has two certain men who have been hanging around Lakehurst under suspicion. They might have committed the crime, according to the theory of Mrs. Giberson's friends, either for the money they knew Giberson had or for revenge, or both.

Prosecutor Jayne is having little to say at present. His main investigator, Detective Ellis Parker of Burlington County, is supposed to have gone to Mount Holly, his home, to rest, but it is rumored he is away on the angle of the murder mystery.

According to report, Parker was employed as a result of differences between the prosecutor and Sheriff Holman. Mr. Jayne is understood to have told the Sheriff some time ago that he was not satisfied with the way he conducted criminal investigations, and would develop his own cases hereafter. It is likely the Sheriff can be relied on to catch the two burglars, if there were burglars.

Joseph M. Richmond, Mrs. Giberson's son by a former marriage, seems to be enjoying the situation as well as a youth could be expected to under the circumstances. He says he understands his every movement is being watched, but that he doesn't mind because he was asleep in his grandmother's home at the time of the murder, that he knows nothing about it, and knows the prosecutor "cannot get anything on him."

He is reported to have been seen with a roll of bills said to contain anywhere from \$50 to \$1,000, which rumor said he claimed to have won on a horse race. All he had, he said, was what was left from the \$50 he had when he started on vacation—about \$25.

You Can Have It on the Hip, But You Mustn't Exploit It In Cales, Is the Latest Tip

Enforcement Agents Visit
Resorts in the Tenderloin
and Lay Down the Rule.

Prohibition Director Day made an announcement this morning which modifies in a degree the earlier declaration that patrons of restaurants and cabarets shall no longer be permitted to carry liquor on the hip and drink publicly.

"We are not after the ordinary hip totter," said Mr. Day. "The man we are after is the one who flagrantly and ostentatiously violates the law, placing his flask on the table before him, drinking openly and making it plain that his attitude is that of, 'To hell with Prohibition.' That is the sort of thing we are going to stop."

"Mr. Appleby and I intend to visit all the restaurants, cabarets and hotels in this district where such things are tolerated and we are going to warn the proprietors. We are also going to ask for their active cooperation. We shall ask them to display cards in conspicuous places warning their patrons."

The announcement is taken to mean that the man who carries his liquor modestly and does not display or "advertise" his violation of the law will not be molested—so far as this particular crusade is concerned.

Enforcement officials visited the white light district last night and warned the proprietors of restaurants and cabarets that when patrons are permitted to drink publicly "from the hip," not only the offending patron, but also the manager, waiter or proprietor who permits it will be arrested.

This edict caused consternation and indignation along Broadway. What caused the visits of Prohibition's highest officials to the Broadway resort is to-day was a source of speculation. Many wondered if the story of "Diamond Marty" Kline's in the West Side Court yesterday had anything to do with it. He told of having spent \$22,000 in one place in three months for wine parties and dinners. Later "Diamond Marty," who is a real estate operator and backer of play producers, elaborated by saying in three months, all told, he had spent \$150,000 on his wine parties in the White Light District.

Prohibition forces who made to-day's early morning tour were headed by E. C. Yellowley, chief of the general agents in the United States, and included Dr. R. C. Matthews, Assistant Federal Prohibition Commissioner; Ralph A. Day, State Prohibition Director; John A. Appleby, General Prohibition Agent for New York and New Jersey, and John S. Parsons, Chief Prohibition Enforcement Officer for New York.

The object of the visits was to tell proprietors and managers, in unequivocal language, that it was not enough for them to refrain from violating the law. Hereafter they must see that their places are not rendezvous for lawbreakers.

Enforcement officers said they had sent warnings to every restaurant, cabaret, roadhouse in the city limits and similar places, and that to-night the battle to enforce the order will begin.

The "warning crusade" of the Prohibition officers was not made known.

(Continued on Thirteenth Page.)

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REPORT DE VALERA DEAD IN DUBLIN; NOT CONFIRMED

Countess Markievicz Says He
Suffers From Chill, Is
Otherwise Well.

DUBLIN, Aug. 18 (Associated Press).—Rumors were extensively circulated in Dublin to-day that Eamon De Valera, Republican leader, was dead.

Countess Markievicz, former member of the Dail Eireann, who has been closely associated with Mr. De Valera in championing the Republican cause, when questioned this afternoon said Mr. De Valera was suffering from a slight chill, but that his condition is no cause for anxiety.

SARAZEN-FRENCH MATCH IS EVEN AT EIGHTEENTH HOLE

Open Champion and the
Youngstown Veteran in
Struggle for Title.

The cards—Forenoon round:
Sarazen—Out 5 4 4 5 4 3 4 5 4—38
French—Out 5 5 4 5 5 2 3 4 6—39
Sarazen—In 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 3 4—36-74
French—In 4 5 3 4 6 3 4 4—37-76

OAKMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 17 (Associated Press).—At the finish of the forenoon round of eighteen holes Eugene Sarazen of Pittsburgh, national open champion, and Emmet French of Youngstown were even in the finals for the national professional golf title.

First Hole—482 yards—par 5.—They teed off at 10.35. Both drove well but each found the rough on his second. French was on the green in three and Gene took four, but the former missed a 16-foot putt and they halved the hole. Match even.

Second hole—365 yards—par 4. Sarazen took the lead by winning this hole. His approach was perfect. French's went over the green and landed in a trap. The Youngstown man was short on his fourth and conceded the hole to Gene. Sarazen one up.

Third hole—425 yards—par 4.—Both made long drives, and brilliant approaches put them on the green in two. Each took two putts. Sarazen, 1 up.

Fourth hole—516 yards—par 5.—French topped his second into a pit, and Gene was three feet from the cup on his third. He missed the easy putt and they halved it in five. Sarazen, 1 up.

Fifth hole—346 yards—par 4.—Both were on the green in three. Gene holed his putt but French missed one of ten. Gene two up.

Sixth hole—172 yards—par 3.—The wind carried Sarazen's drive over the green. French's ball landed close to the pin and he holed a birdie two. Gene one up.

Seventh hole—370 yards—par 4.—Both had good drives and second. Gene took two putts but French holed a twenty-five-foot putt for a birdie three. Match even.

Eighth hole—233 yards—par 3.—Both found the rough. Gene had a

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\$5,000,000 MAY BE ADDED TO BUDGET IF BOOSTERS WIN

Granting What May Happen
to Estimates This Figure
Looks Possible.

NOW IS \$350,516,524.59.

Board of Child Welfare
Wants \$1,585,355 More
and Is Entitled to it.

Estimates by a number of city departments of what it will cost them to conduct their affairs in 1923 show that if they get what they ask the new budget will be approximately \$5,000,000 higher. But inasmuch as the larger departments have not been heard from, it is safe to predict that their total estimates will run ten or fifteen millions above the present budget, which is \$350,516,524.59.

The figures obtainable to-day show that the Board of Child Welfare asks an increase of \$1,585,355. In the opinion of city officials who have had an opportunity to investigate the vast amount of good accomplished by this branch of the city government, this is one request which is justifiable on its face. The increase represents an increase in the number of allowances to widows and means the keeping of additional children out of institutions.

Other departmental increases are as follows: Park Departments of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx, \$1,264,558; Tenement House Department, \$119,788; New York Public Library, \$45,299; Board of Aldermen, \$24,661 and License Department, \$25,897.

Asking for much more than is really needed is a very old trick among department heads when submitting their budget estimates. It gives the Board of Estimate an opportunity to do a lot of grand stand slapping at the last minute when the budget is passing through its various stages.

FALLING FROM BED, YOUNG MAN DIES, STRANGLER IN SLEEP

Westphal Fatally Squeezed
Between Couch and
Bureau.

Strangled to death in his sleep when he fell from his bed and his head became wedged between the side of the bed and a bureau standing close by, George Westphal Jr., twenty-five years old, was found dead by his father early to-day at their home, No. 202 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City. Dr. Smith of Christ Hospital, who was summoned, said it was evident the young man had strangled while he slept.

There was a space of only six inches between the bedside and a heavy bureau. Apparently Westphal fell from the bed, wedging his head between the bed and bureau. The iron side bar of the bed rested under his chin, forcing it high into the air and pressing heavily against his windpipe.

JOHNSTON WINS
CASINO SINGLES

Coast Tennis Star Defeats
Kelleher in Straight Sets.

CASINO, NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, by defeating Hugh G. Kelleher of New York and by downing a jinx of several years' standing, to-day won the Casino singles tennis tournament. The score of their match in the final round was 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

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open day and night. Money orders and
travelers' checks for sale.—Adv.

HARDING URGES RADICAL COAL RELIEF, RIGHT TO CONTROL TRANSPORTATION

High Points in Harding's Address To Congress on Coal and Railways

Declares His Purpose to Maintain Transportation and
Right of Labor to Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Outstanding points of President Harding's message on the rail and coal strike situation were:

The declaration that the Executive is resolved to maintain transportation and the right of men to work.

Immediate creation of a Federal coal agency with a big revolving fund to purchase huge amounts of coal for interstate shipment so as to check profiteering.

Establishment of a Federal Coal Commission to make a complete investigation of the industry so as to prevent another coal strike next April.

Enactment of legislation later to give the Railroad Labor Board power to enforce its decrees.

Broader powers for the Federal Government, so that it may punish those responsible for such outbreaks of violence as the Herrin "butchery." This would be done by giving the Federal Government the power to protect aliens.

Warning that the law against conspiracies to restrain interstate commerce and other statutes will be strictly enforced.

Denunciation of the move by some employers to crush labor unions. The deterioration of locomotives and the non-compliance with safety requirements of the law are threatening the breakdown of transportation.

RAIL CONFERENCE ADJOURNS WHILE BROTHERHOOD HEADS CONSULT STRIKERS' CHIEFS

Stone Sees No Immediate Prospect of Peace, Perhaps Not for Another Week, as Meeting Breaks Up Until Afternoon—Washington Kept in Close Touch With Developments.

To-day's morning conference between the committee of eight railroad presidents and the five brotherhood chiefs of unions not on strike which was called for the purpose of settling the strike of the railroad shopmen lasted two hours, from 10.30 o'clock to 12.30 o'clock. An adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock this afternoon, but the time set was tentative.

It would appear that the conference has reached a stage where the five brotherhood leaders have exhausted their line of argument. This was indicated by the fact that immediately after the adjournment they hurried uptown to the Hotel Woodstock to confer with the leaders of the shopcrafts and other unions assembled there.

"I don't know how long we will be at the Woodstock," said Warren S. Stone, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. "We will have to go into things pretty thoroughly."

"There does not appear to me a prospect that we can reach a basis of settlement of the strike to-day and we may not be able to get together on the matter in less than a week. However, I am still hopeful that the strike will be settled here in this conference."

While the conference was on T. De Witt Cuyler, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Committee, held two or three long distance telephone conferences with Senator Watson of Indiana at Washington, according to Associated Press despatches. Senator Watson was in close touch with President Harding, who was preparing his speech to Congress on the railroad situation.

Mr. Cuyler was said by Senator Watson to be unable to report any substantial progress toward a settlement. It is understood that Washington suggested a plan of settling the seniority question, which is the out-

standing issue in the conference, in the following way:
Employees who did not go on strike July 1 to top the seniority list.
Employees who struck on July 1 and return to take the next seniority.
Employees taken on during the strike to be retained whenever possible and take the third place in the seniority list.

No matter what the outcome of the conference may be, the strike cannot be settled right off the reel, Mr. Stone explained that the union leaders who are at the Woodstock are serving merely as a committee. They must report back to another Committee of 65, which has been directing the strike through sub-committees. And the eight railroad presidents will have to report to the full membership of the Association of Railway Executives which has a membership of 148.

Mr. Stone said all the conference had entered into an agreement to refuse to talk about the meetings or about the propositions that have been made or will be made by either side. The unconfirmed new seniority proposition.

(Continued on Second Page.)

President Lays Industrial Crisis Before Congress, Asking National Agency to Buy and Distribute Fuel, Declaring Country Is Now at Mercy of United Mine Workers.

Recognizes Right of Both Sides to Conduct Their Business, but Deplores Warfare on Labor Unions—Wants Decisions of Rail Board Enforceable Impartially.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (Associated Press).—President Harding in an address to Congress to-day on the industrial situation declared that the right of employees and employers alike to conduct their business must be recognized. He also deplored what he termed "warfare on the unions of labor."

The President declared a national investigation for constructive recommendations as to the conduct of the coal industry to be imperative, and recommended a Government commission to advise as to fair wages and conditions.

Immediate legislation to establish temporarily a "National Coal Agency," with necessary capital to purchase, sell and distribute coal, also was urged by the Executive.

Stating that the Esch-Cummins act in establishing the Railroad Labor Board was inadequate being with little or no power to enforce its decisions, the President recommended action to make the board's decisions "enforceable and effective against carriers and employees alike."

Other than the amendment of the Esch-Cummins law to make the Railroad Labor Board's decisions enforceable the President did not recommend any legislation to deal immediately with the railroad strike.

Other legislative recommendations were for "better protection of aliens and enforcement of their treaty rights," a measure to give Federal courts jurisdiction in protecting aliens.

TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The text of the President's address to Congress follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

It is manifestly my duty to bring to your attention the industrial situation which confronts the country. The situation growing out of the prevailing railway and coal mining strikes is so serious, so menacing to the Nation's welfare, that I should be remiss if I failed frankly to lay the matter before you and at the same time acquaint you and the whole people with such efforts as the executive branch of the Government has made by the voluntary exercise of its good offices to effect a settlement.

The suspension of the coal industry dates back to last April 1, when the working agreement between mine operators and the United Mine Workers came to an end. Anticipating that expiration of contract, which was negotiated with the Government's sanction in 1920, the present Administration sought as early as last October conferences between the operators and miners in order to facilitate either a new or extended agreement in order to avoid any suspension of production when April 1 arrived.

At that time the mine workers declined to confer, though the operators were agreeable; the mine workers excusing their declination on the ground that the union officials could have no authority to negotiate until after their annual convention.

TELLS OF EFFORTS TO AVERT COAL STRIKE.

A short time prior to the expiration of the working agreement the mine workers invited a conference with the operators in the central competitive field covering the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and in spite of the union declination of the Government's informal suggestion for the conference, five months before, the Government, informally but sincerely, commended the conference, but it was declined by certain groups of operators and the coal mining controversy ended in the strike of April 1.

It was instantly made Nation-wide, so far as the organized mine workers could control, and included many districts in the bituminous field where there was neither grievance nor dispute, and effected a complete tie-up of the production in the anthracite field.

It is to be noted that when the suspension began large stocks of coal were on hand, mined at wages higher than those paid during the war. There was only the buying impelled by necessity and there was a belief that coal must yield to the post-war readjustment. When the stocks on hand began to reach such diminution as to menace industry and hinder transportation, approximately June 1, overtures were initiated by the Government in the hope of expediting settlement.

None of these averted. Individual and district tenders of settle-

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